

Salt Lake Democrat.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1896

Price, delivered by carrier, 7c. per month; by mail, 1 year, \$7.50; 6 months, \$4.50; 3 months, \$2.50. Semi-weekly, \$1.50 per year; 6 months, \$1.00; 3 months, \$0.50. Advertising rates furnished at office. SALT LAKE DEMOCRAT COMPANY. Office—71 W. Second South Street.

ALFAES YOUNG, - - - EDITOR.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Who is responsible for the outrage that was committed on the Federal officials Sunday morning? That is the question which is being asked by all throughout the town. The Mormons say the Gentiles concocted the plan for political purposes, while the Gentiles say that the Mormons did it for the purpose of showing their hostility to the Government officers. To blame a whole people, be they gentle or be they Mormon, is to go too far; to make popular dislike by the one of the other serve for a reason, is to make prejudice a guide where calm reason alone can shed any light. Our own opinion is that the outrage was perpetrated by some fanatical and low-minded Mormons to indulge a hatred, to vent a spleen. To say that the leaders of the Mormon church were aiders and abettors of such a low and vile thing, is too absurd to receive a moment's credence from any man of intelligence. To say that there are low-minded and base men who claim a fellowship in the Mormon church is to say the truth. Low-minded and base men are to be found in all communities, whether civil or religious. Such persons are the product of the lower strata of civilization, and their nature remains the same no matter to what society or association they may belong. The *News* asks what have the Mormons to gain by such proceedings as those of Sunday morning, and it very truthfully says nothing, but on the contrary they have everything to lose. Yes, such proceedings can only harm those who indulge in them. But men do not always act in accordance with that policy which wisdom would dictate as the best; on the contrary, when passion rules a low-born mind, and such much certainly were the minds of those who committed the outrage of Sunday morning, policy and wisdom, like physics, are thrown to the dogs. Take the affair of half-masting the flag on the Fourth, a thing that was done by the Mormons, a thing which was sanctioned by a special committee of the City Council appointed on purpose to investigate the matter, by the preachers in the pulpit and the Mormon people at large. Now, would not any man who was able to see one inch ahead of his nose, so to speak, have said that it was the most foolish and impolitic thing in the world to do, as it was bound to anger the nation, especially when the feverish state of the public mind on the Mormon question was considered? Wisdom and policy too rarely are seen in Utah to satisfactorily explain that the outrage of Sunday morning could not have been committed by Mormons because they had nothing to gain by it.

The *News* says: "Basing the theory as to who perpetrated the deed upon the hypothesis of who were the parties to receive the most benefit from it, there is no escape from the inference that it could not possibly have been done by 'Mormon' hands, unless it were by some senseless, irresponsible fanatics incapable of ordinary powers of reason. . . . There are circumstances connected with the affair which besides the fact that the anti-Mormons were the only ones to benefit by it, that are suggestive, as pointers to it, being a part of the anti-Mormon conspiracy."

For anyone at all acquainted with matters here and knowing the character of some of the people, it is impossible to place the responsibility for the outrage upon the Federal officers anywhere else than upon some portion of the Mormon people. The majority of that people will keenly regret that any such vile means should have been resorted to to show disapprobation of the course of the Federal officials in the Territory, and they will severely condemn it, but still we believe that upon some portion of their members falls the responsibility.

On the theory of the *News*, and drawing inferences by its methods, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion concerning the massacre of Mormon missionaries in Tennessee, than that it was planned and carried out by the Mormon people for the sake of making political capital out of it, and to show how unjustly they were persecuted. No one else had anything to gain by committing such atrocious murders. On this theory, the agrarian outrages and other crimes which are committed in Ireland are planned in Downing street, and Mr. Foster, Earl Spencer, Mr. Trevelyan, and Karl Carnarvon have merely been in Ireland to see that outrages were committed that Parliament might have an excuse for the enactment of repressive legislation. The theory of the *News*, carried to its logical result, is absurd in the extreme. If, as the *News* charges, the *Tribune* is to be held responsible for the Tennessee massacre, which occurred a year ago this August past, is not the *Tribune* fully justified in making this charge against the *News* this morning?

"As though in direct response to the demand of the *Deseret News* on Saturday evening, that local self-government should be extended to the lawless Saints of Utah, later on, that same night, some representatives of our holy church gave an exhibition of the way they would conduct local affairs if they possessed full power."

All people of decent feeling and honest instincts will desire to see the perpetrators of Sunday morning's outrage brought to justice and punished as their merits deserve. Such an outrage should receive no condemnation from anyone, no matter who may have committed it nor for what purposes. If the friends of Mr. Dickson, Mr. Varian and Mr. McKay committed the outrage for purposes of political gain, well may they exclaim, "Heaven save us from our friends."

It is a pleasure to record the fact that the first race between the "Puritan" and "Gentile" for the American cup was

won by the "Puritan." This does not decide the matter as to whom shall go that proud trophy, but it assures one race to the "Puritan," and will bring renewed hope to all Americans that the "Puritan" will win all the races. The sight in New York harbor must have been one to fill the soul of the dullest with the feelings of an enthusiast as the two yachts came in at the finish, when every craft upon the course boomed forth a glad welcome. Tomorrow these two representative yachts of the two leading Anglo-Saxon nations meet again, and may the victory of yesterday again perch upon the spars of the "Puritan."

THE CHINESE AGAIN.

News comes from Seattle, W. T., that the Chinese laborers at the coal mines, some twenty miles from that town, have been attacked, and their lodging and cook houses burned. The Chinamen themselves fled to the woods, and fortunately none of them were killed. The mob attacking the Chinamen were masked, but probably they were miners, seeing that it was the miners at Rock Springs who massacred the Chinamen there. There seems to be an organized move against the Chinese throughout the entire West, and the move has assumed the dangerous form of murder and pillage. In California, those who have been legitimately agitating against the Chinese and in favor of forbidding them immigration to this country, deprecate very much such crimes as those committed at Rock Springs, fully realizing that whatever of merit there is in their cause is hidden by such inhuman treatment of a race, to them, obnoxious. The natural result is to create sympathy for a race of whom all things vile are said, and yet who are massacred merely because they are obnoxious. But this new outbreak against the Chinese at Seattle clearly proves that some secret society is instituting the outrages, no doubt with the hope of causing the Chinese themselves to see that they are not safe in the United States. As Seattle is in a Territory, it is to be hoped that the Government will take precautions there to protect the Chinese the same as in Wyoming. So long as the Chinese are here they must be protected, and not to protect them from such unjust and unpunished attacks as the ones to which they have been subjected of late, is to bring the United States into a just contempt. Neither is it any palliation of these attacks that the Pekin Government does not approve of the departure of its subjects from the realms of the Celestial Kingdom. The Pekin Government has permitted them to depart from their native shores and the United States Government has allowed them to land upon its shores, and the duty of the Government is to protect them. The course of the Administration in regard to the Wyoming massacre proves that in the Territories the Chinese will be protected by United States troops if attacked; but this fact does not relieve the Territorial and municipal officers of the Territories from the duty of doing all in their power to see that the law extends its protection to all, whether citizens or strangers. Likewise it is the duty of the various companies, whether coal or railroad companies, to furnish the Chinese with the means of protecting themselves. If they are liable to attack at any time by mob armed with guns and pistols, the Chinese should be able to defend themselves with guns and pistols. Such a condition of affairs is very greatly to be regretted, and if it exists, and experience proves that such is the case, it must be met the best way possible, and where any class of people is liable to sudden and murderous assaults, none are so competent to repel such assaults, if the law cannot protect them, as those whose lives and property are placed in jeopardy. A man will fight much better for himself than any one will fight for him. Let the authorities do all they can to protect the Chinese, but in the meantime let the employers of the Chinese provide them with the means of self-protection.

NOT SETTLED.

The affair of the Caroline Islands does not seem to be settled yet, while the latest dispatches indicate that Germany is more resolute than ever in the assertion of her claim to the islands. If Germany still persists in asserting her claim and Spain still refuses to accede to Germany's demands, it will be difficult to forecast what the result will be. That Spain is no match for Germany is plain to all, although upon the sea Spain is not so inferior to Germany as she would be upon the land. If the relation between the two countries became so strained as to lead to a rupture, what the consequences to Spain will be no one can tell. Spain, during the whole summer, has been scourged by cholera to such an extent that her population has been decreased nearly a quarter of a million through deaths resulting from cholera. Such a thing must necessarily dampen the ardor of her citizens and cause them to feel that already the heavy hand of woe has been laid upon them. Spain is also torn by numerous political parties, and near Barcelona and Valencia and Saragossa the Carlists are still strong, and hope still lives within their breasts. And it is from the quarter of Spain where these cities are situated that the staunchest and most warlike of the Spaniards come. Alfonso sits upon the throne more by sufferance than anything else. For Spain to go to war with any country in Europe, would be for Spain to invite revolution to come among her people. Perhaps this would not be so if she could carry a foreign war to a successful issue; but this is impossible. The condition of Germany is the very reverse of that of Spain. She is strong, united and recently triumphant. She is young and ambitious, and her march is forward. She is greater to-day than ever before, and while she is justly proud of her past, her greatest glory is not there, but before her. Not so with Spain; her glory is of the past, her pride

is of yore. Ferdinand and Isabella, Charles and Phillip are some centuries dead, and since their death Spain and her greatness have been dying. Such is the relative positions of these two nations. Already the London press regard the Caroline Islands as German property, if the *Daily News* may be taken as voicing its sentiment. England, ever mindful of the good things of the earth, will claim equal rights with Germany in the Carolines, basing her claims upon her rejection of Spain's claim to these islands in 1875. England is desirous that the dispute between Germany and Spain concerning the Caroline Islands may be justly and equitably settled and upon the grounds of morality, provided England comes in for the lion's share. But if England gets the major portion of the Carolines she will not do so without paying for them, she will give a Bible in exchange for them, if Max O'Rell may be believed.

The Carolines.

Away round in the North Pacific Ocean, south of Japan, and on about the same degree of longitude as the city of Tokio, is a cluster of islands known as the Carolines. They lie north of New Guinea and south of the Ladrones—the piratical, cannibal islands of the sea that furnished the bearded buccaners and man-eaters who illuminated with blood and fire and roast missionary, the toothsome romances of the sea, thirty or forty years ago. They are scattered over an area of some 500 or 600 in all, sprinkled in the sea 500 miles north and south, and 800 miles east and west, and are known as Eastern, Western and Central groups. Yap is the principal island of the Central group, and is only about ten miles long, but the people, of the Malay race, are somewhat cultivated, build good boats, lay out their villages regularly, pave their streets, build stone piers and wharves, and cultivate the soil, where the betel nut, bread fruit, sugar cane, coconuts, oranges and bananas grow luxuriantly on a fertile soil. The Carolines were discovered by Alonzo de Saavedra in 1582; in 1579 Drake discovered the Western group, and in 1886 Admiral Lazoan discovered another group and named them Carolines in honor of Charles II of Spain. At Ascension Island, the chief rendezvous for sailors, there is an American colony, and there has been an American mission there since 1851. The total population of all the islands is only some 200,000. And as Spain has had them by right of discovery over three hundred and fifty years without asserting any special sovereignty, or the same being contested by any other power until the present, it follows logically that they are considered very glittering gems in the crown of Empire. However, Germany, which appears to be getting the English idea of outlying provinces, and wants a naval station in the Eastern sea, has recently seized Yap, the principal island of the Archipelago, and Spain will not let her do that way. A great hubbub has been kicked up in Madrid and Berlin about the matter, but as the island in question is a third of the way round the world from the contesting Nations, and does not amount to much anyhow, they will have time to cool off between heats. But politicians and papers will fume and fret while the gunboats are

"Doing the grand in a foreign land Ten thousand miles away."

Belief That the English Radicals Propose to Make a Strong Fight.

London correspondence New York Times: The Radicals will make a determined fight against the Duke of Edinburgh's coming appointment to the command of the whole navy, which is understood to be the precursor of the Duke of Cambridge's resignation of the command of the army in favor of the Duke of Connaught. In thus carrying out the Prince Consort's policy the Queen is likely to have the plainest talk of her whole reign. The papers are ridiculing Prince Henry of Battenberg, who, by the Queen's command, dressed in tarlatan and kilt at the Balmoral festivities and then had to leave the ground prematurely because his knees were cold. Lord Bryce, newly a week ago, had a letter in the *Times*, calling upon the people of the three kingdoms to prepare for a grand celebration of the jubilee of the Queen's reign, ten months hence. There has been absolutely no response or even comment. In 1789, the George III. jubilee was marked by unprecedented festivities, the release of debtors, great processions and vast enthusiasm. But things have changed.

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